

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

NUMBER 293.

The Daily Gazette
UBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS.—SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, BIRNIE BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitutes a column.

TERMS.—SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, BIRNIE BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do certify that we have purchased boots of their maker, Mr. H. H. Hemming & Thomas, at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time herein specified.

Porter, 14 months.
Fulton, 14 months.
Rock, 14 months.

J. F. Antiehl, 14 months.

John C. Clegg, 14 months.

Bob'l C. Gittings, Janesville, 14 months.

John Wright, Fulton, 14 months.

Michael Liss, Fulton, 14 months.

S. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 14 months.

John C. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

O. B. Cudham, Janesville, 14 months.

Bernard Little, Janesville, 14 months.

John Tracy, Janesville, 14 months.

David Griffith, Janesville, 14 months.

Mr. Zhou, Janesville, 14 months.

A. L. Kegler, Janesville, 14 months.

James E. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

John Bowring, Plymouth, 14 months.

W. C. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

Wm. M. Miller, Janesville, 14 months.

John Tracy, Janesville, 14 months.

A. L. Kegler, Janesville, 14 months.

John Tracy, Janesville, 14 months.

John Green, Janesville, 14 months.

J. H. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

James Orle, Janesville, 14 months.

Joe Pickering, Rock, 14 months.

W. C. Clegg, Prairie du Chien, 14 months.

W. C. Clegg, Janesville, 14 months.

N. Gray, Janesville, 14 months.

John Tracy, Janesville, 14 months.

A. L. Kegler, Janesville, 14 months.

David Gross, Janesville, 14 months.

J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 14 months.

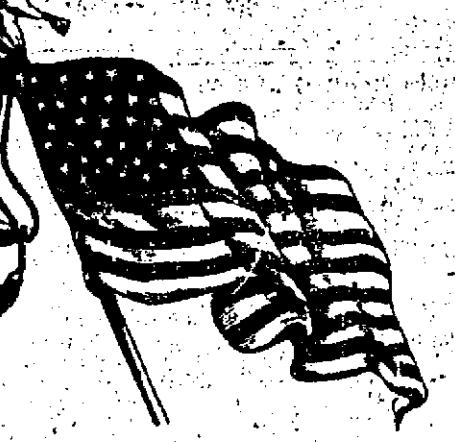
John Tracy, Janesville, 14 months.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, March 3, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the son but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Chicago Tribune says the passage of this bill is mainly due to the efforts of Judge Potter and a few members. Judge Potter introduced the bill, and took an active interest in furthering its passage. We know of no measure Congress could adopt that, as time passes, will work a more beneficial effect upon the nation; and those who have labored for its passage have linked their names to an enduring good, and earned the present gratitude of all who regard the interests of toiling millions.

John F. Potter is one of the most faithful representatives of the people in Congress, and we are glad to see his efforts to promote the interests of the masses, properly appreciated and acknowledged.

Whaley of Virginia.—In the only border state representative that voted for the homestead bill, the nays were sixteen, as follows:

Messrs. Joseph Baily, Jacob B. Blair, Geo. H. Browne, Corning, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Harding, Mallory, Maynard, Monizias, Norton, Shiel, Vibard and Wickliffe.

Lane and Hunter.—We notice by the Chicago Tribune's dispatches that General Hunter is in Washington. It is to be hoped that this is preliminary to an arrangement of the Hunter-Lane imbroglio. It has not been creditable to any of the parties connected with it, least of all to Gen. Hunter, whose conduct towards Lane has not been that of a generous soldier, willing to give others a chance to serve the country, where there is room enough for all. Lane's expedition to Texas and the Indian country was not like Hunter's plan, which had Memphis for its destination. Why not permit Lane to go his way, according to the arrangement with the President? It would not have interfered with Hunter in the slightest degree, as it is apparent that he is preparing no expedition; and if he was, his ideas of the necessities of an immense transportation force to move a small-army, as developed in the Fremont affair, show that it would take many months to prepare for a forward movement, while Lane is ready at any time. As the President is commander-in-chief, he can do what is right and proper, and so doubt will. It would appear to be absolutely necessary that something should be done immediately for the support and relief of the loyal Indians, some 12,000 of whom are waiting the action of the government.

We don't feel like making a "party" thing of the Fort Donelson fight, but we may with truth and propriety call it a democratic victory, for nearly all the troops there engaged were from "Egypt," Illinois, and of course were nearly all democrats. We feel proud of such democratic victories.—Madison Patriot.

We do not feel like raising a party question on any of the battles which have been or are to be fought to restore the government; but we may suggest to the Patriot, or anybody else who feels disposed to claim a "democratic" victory whenever our arms are successful, that the rebels in armed opposition to the government are mainly democrats, upon whom the old democratic party always relied for its political victories, and that if the rebels are beaten now by democrats, it is only a duty they owe the country against their rebel associates.

Are such "democratic" victories anything to boast of?

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—recently passed, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$500,000,000, on six per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years. Interest payable in coin, and the stock not subject to taxation by state authority. The bill also authorizes the issue of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes, in denominations not less than five dollars, not bearing interest, at all times convertible into the above stock, to be a legal tender on all debts, and receivable for all taxes due and claims due the United States. Demand notes already issued are not made a legal tender, but are to be received.

IRON CLAD WAR SHIPS.—The iron-clad war steamer which has been building at Mystic, Connecticut, since September last, has been brought to New York, and now lies at Greenpoint. The vessel, which has not yet received a name, was launched a few days ago, and will be ready to receive her armament in about one month from the present time, when she will be immediately prepared for sea. This is one of the three iron clad vessels whose construction was provided for at the last session of Congress. The Ericsson has made her trial trip, and will soon be afforded an opportunity of testing her fighting qualities.

The third is building at Philadelphia, and will soon be clad with iron plates similar to those used on the British steamer Warrior. It is said that when the Union gunboats approached Clarksville a forest of white flags were flying; and that the more prominent and active secessionists had the greatest number of flags on their houses.

What Southern Papers Say.

The New Orleans Bee says that "the federalists have achieved triumphs in pursuance of a plan they never sought to conceal," and that "they have accomplished precisely what they originally published as the objects of the campaign."

These successes, the Bee thinks, will so encourage the "Yankees" that they will "bolster up a while longer the tottering fabric of their credit and commerce."

"They will stend the pressure of pecuniary trouble. They will give anew of their treasures to their mendicant administration, and will accept its paper promises based on the expectation of a speedy and signal victory. We anticipate, therefore, no relaxation or embarrassment in the preparation of the enemy to press the war. We hold, on the contrary, that encouraged by success, and inspired by the belief that a display of additional energy, and the combination of the entire military and naval resources of the government, will assuredly accomplish in a few weeks the subjugation of the south, every nerve will be strained in furtherance of this object. North, south, east and west—at Richmond, on the coast of North Carolina, on that of South Carolina and Georgia, in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, on the Gulf of Mexico—at every available point, hostile demonstrations will be made. The anacondas will tighten their folds around us in a thousand coils, and endeavor to suffocate and destroy us with a mighty pressure."

Notwithstanding this, the Bee has confidence in the resources of the south. But they must make a "supreme effort," and "every man must take an active part in the defense of the country."

The Bee acknowledges that they have been mistaken in the strength of the north—"they have thought too lightly of the power of the enemy"—"we have been impressed with the fallacious notion that one confederate was equal to three Yankees." "These ideas must now be discarded," says the sagacious Bee.

Since the occupation of Nashville by our troops, the merchants and real estate holders of Memphis have been taken with unconquerable desire to "sell out." The Avalanche says: "Quick sales and small profits used to be a motto, but now in some instances make sales their terms, profits or no profits—at least we guess so—just to see business moving forward. But such men usually make up on another trade what they may lose on a former one."

The confederate papers are down on whisky, and thereby show good sense. The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, Feb. 18th, says:

"From every part of Virginia petitions are pouring into the general assembly praying for the prohibition of the further distillation of grain into whisky. Within six months, at least, two hundred additional distilleries have sprung up in the state."

The rebels are gradually absorbing all the corn, as their profits are so enormous that they can afford to pay the highest price for it. The family of the absent soldier, therefore, cannot compete with the liquor-maker, and is reduced to the point of starvation, while, on the other hand, the poor soldier is encouraged to destroy himself with the vilest stuff that ever ran down mortal throat. From a very slight personal investigation, I feel competent to describe the whisky made by these Virginia distillers from the corn intended to feed the army as well as the women and children. It cauterizes the mucous membrane of the windpipe, sets the brain on fire, and sends a cold tremor through the system. The soldier who indulges in a half dozen nips is likely to stay drunk for a week; and a second or third application drives the breath out of the body. This is the poison manufactured by man's cupidity out of the most essential gift of a bounteous Providence.

The legislature is acting promptly in the matter. The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting the further distillation of grain, and authorising the sheriffs of counties to confiscate all the corn found at liquor manufacturers. The evils of intemperance among the soldiers, particularly among those from the country, are doubtless apparent in Charleston. But even with your experience you can hardly imagine the scene presented in Richmond daily.

The city is crowded with re-enlisted soldiers on furlough. A hundred whisky-shops are in operation on Main street and the side alleys. Drunken men reel out, tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and oftentimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows. Something should be done to stop this all over the confederacy. Not only should the distilleries be abolished, but every drop of whisky, except such as is needed for the hospitals, should be poured upon the earth. I am sure our men are as willing to sacrifice their appetites as their bodies upon the altar of patriotism."

This Curse of Whisky.—We see that the Yankee generals are adopting stringent measures to prevent the introduction of whisky into their camps. It is a wise policy, and it is the most dangerous of all the enemies and dangers which soldiers have to encounter. Drunken soldiers are not to be depended upon, and still less drunken officers, whose indulgence of this unwholesome poison may involve the fate not only of themselves, but of the men whose lives are in their keeping, and the country whose honor is intrusted to their guardianship.—Richmond Dispatch.

A new gunboat named the Trent has recently been launched at New Orleans. A Little Rock paper says, "if Memphis had done the same thing she would not quake so often."

The Macon, (Ga.) Telegraph says:

A gentleman in Dawson, Terrell county, has succeeded in making cotton cards, and now engaged in manufacturing them. He is a public benefactor.

North Carolina has three regiments, severally named, the Herring regiment, the MacClellan regiment, and the Persimmon regiment. It is a great old state, and her people are as plucky as ever men get to be.

The Mobilians have just launched a gunboat, named the Morgan, the first one ever built in Alabama.

Governor Wise has recovered from his illness now that the battle is over, and is again on the rampage. As his three thousand soldiers surrendered as soon as a baker's dozen had fallen, he gives them a little advice in the following terms:

"If the enemy's guns reach further than yours, reduce the distance, meet them foot to foot, eye to eye, body to body, and when you strike a blow, strike home. Your true blooded Yankees will never stand still in the

presence of cold steel. Let your aim therefore be to get into close quarters, and with a few decided, vigorous movements, always pushing forward, never back, my word is, the soil of Virginia will be swept off the map."

The house passed the Senate's joint resolution, declaratory of the intention of the act of July, indemnifying the loyal states for expenses incurred in raising troops, so as not only to apply to the debts contracted before, but since the passage of the act.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Special to Tribune.—The following nomination were made to the Senate, to-day, as major generals: McDowell, Barroiside, Buell, Pope, Curtis, McClellan, C. F. Smith and Lewis Wallace, acting major generals at Fort Donelson; and a brigadier general: Colonel Oglebay.

They will stand the pressure of pecuniary trouble. They will give anew of their treasures to their mendicant administration, and will accept its paper promises based on the expectation of a speedy and signal victory.

We anticipate, therefore, no relaxation or embarrassment in the preparation of the enemy to press the war.

We hold, on the contrary, that encouraged by success, and inspired by the belief that a display

of additional energy, and the combination of the entire military and naval resources of the government, will assuredly accomplish in a few weeks the subjugation of the south.

Special to Tribune.—The gunboat Lexington has an engagement day or two since with a rebel battery at

Janesville, Tenn.

CHICAGO, March 3.

Special to Tribune from Cairo.—A very bright light, as of a large conflagration in the direction of Blackville, was seen, from here Friday night. At 9 o'clock Saturday night, the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of a large conflagration, directly in the line of Columbus, and apparently about as far distant.

A gentleman just arrived from Charleson, Mo., brings intelligence of the capture of 40 men of Jeff Thompson's band. The gunboat Lexington had an engagement

day or two since with a rebel battery at

Janesville, Tenn.

The Nicholas House, at Bloomington, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$35,000; insured \$20,000.

DETROIT, March 3.

An explosion took place to-day, at the oil refinery of J. H. Harmon & Co. demolishing the building and killing several persons.

Four dead bodies have been recovered,

among them Bobt. Highman and Chas. L. Dibble, two of the proprietors.

Others are supposed to be buried in the

ruins.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.

A special to the Missouri Democrat, dated to Cairo 2d inst., says: A great light was seen in the direction of Columbus, last night. It is generally believed that the rebels there have burned everything of

the south.

The Memphis Appeal of the 23d ult., has the following: We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday, Gen. Buell and Com. Foote had arrived and occupied the place. The United States flag was raised from the dome of the capitol, and floats there now. But one federal flag was exhibited, and that was from the shop of a yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty. The feeling in Nashville is strongly southern. Deep gloom seemed to cover the community. Citizens avoid intercourse of any kind with the intruders. Two British flags have been raised by property holders, thus evincing their intention to claim protection of that government. The sick are being removed from Columbus.

We are pleased to learn that Beauregard is making prompt and energetic preparations to oppose the attack which now seems so imminent on Columbus. The reported capture of B. R. Johnson, at Fort Donelson, is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville, Saturday, having escaped from the hands of the enemy. Jeff Thompson left his old headquarters day before yesterday, on a secret expedition. He will turn up somewhere. Both houses of the Tennessee legislature met on the 27th, and adjourned for a session of a quarter.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the Prince of Orange is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment for more energetic language.

The hours continued to be heavy, and on the 19th the three per cent. rentes further declined nearly 7/8 per cent.

A decree is published admitting into

France free of duty rough and purified cast iron.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.

It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the southern ports. The highest premium paid is 16 guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port.

In some instances the risks to ports of easy access are as low as 12 guineas.

Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1500 tons.

The French bourse is believed to be under

attack, pursued and destroyed, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed.

The blockade will be dropped, and the bayonet resumed; in other words, the policy of Fa-

urus Davis will yield to that of Napoleon.

Beauregard is sustained a decided defeat at the hands of the Mexicans, and that the despatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

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Oliver Thompson 2d lieut.

Co. B, Wergeland Guard, Ole C. John-

son captain, Joseph G. Lathrop 1st lieut.

George Wilson 2d lieut.

Co. C, Norway Bear Hunters, Fred. B. Berg captain, Hans Hansen 1st lieut., John F. Rice 2d lieut.

Co. D, Wolf Hunters, Chas. Campbell captain, Albert Stofield 1st lieut., Christian Tandberg 2d lieut.

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Co. F, Bergeland Guard, Ole C. John-

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George Wilson 2d lieut.

Co. G, Rock River Rangers, John A. Gordon captain, Henry Haufl 1st lieut., John W. A. Montgomery 2d lieut.

Co. H, Old Olaf's Rifles, Knud J. Simus captain, Andrew A. Brown 1st lieut., John L. Johnson 2d lieut.

Co. I, Scandinavian Mountaineers, Au-

gust Gausen, captain, Reynart Cook 1st

Sergt. Major—Solas Matthews.

Co. K, M. S. Rogers.

Hospital Steward—Anthony O. Uyan.

Com. Sergt.—James Larsen.

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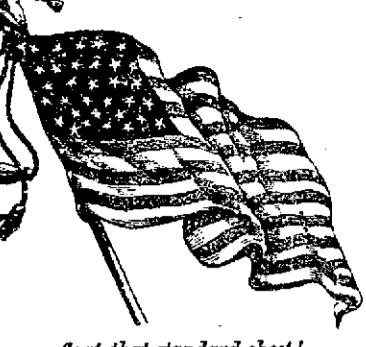
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What Southern Papers Say.

The New Orleans Bee says that "the federals have achieved triumphs in pursuance of a plan they never sought to conceal," and that "they have accomplished precisely what they originally published to the objects of the campaign."

These successes, the Bee thinks, will so encourage the "Yankees" that they will "bolster up a while longer the tottering fabric of their credit and commerce."

"They will stand the pressure of pecuniary trouble. They will give a new of their treasures to their mendicant administration, and will accept its paper promises based on the expectation of a speedy and signal victory. We anticipate, therefore, no relaxation or embarrassment in the preparation of the enemy to press the war. We hold, on the contrary, that encouraged by success, and inspired by the belief that a display of additional energy, and the combination of the entire military and naval resources of the government, will assuredly accomplish in a few weeks the subjugation of the south, every nerve will be strained in furtherance of this object. North, south, east and west—at Richmond, on the coast of North Carolina, on that of South Carolina and Georgia, in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, on the Gulf of Mexico—at every available point, hostile demonstrations will be made. The anaconda will tighten its folds around us in a thousand coils, and endeavor to suffocate and destroy us with a mighty pressure."

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Since the occupation of Nashville by our troops, the merchants and real estate holders of Memphis have been taken with unconquerable desire to "sell out." The Avalanche says: "Quick sales and small profits used to be a motto, but now in some instances make sales their terms, profits or no profits—at least we guess so—just to see business moving forward. But such men usually make up on another trade what they may lose on a former one."

"Splendid suburban property," "eligible city property," "magnificent plantations," and notices of like character, form the burden of the advertisements in the Avalanche. This looks very much as if people were anxious to get away.

The confederate papers are down on whisky, and thereby show good sense. The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, Feb. 18th, says:

"Concerning the president's (?) message, the Appeal says: 'He is free to confess the error of his past policy, and the extent of the disasters which have followed from the war, will soon be made in the advancing columns of the enemy; that we will attack, pursue and destroy, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed.' The spade will be dropped, and the bayonet resumed; in other words, the policy of Fabius Davis will yield to that of Napoleon Beauregard. In view of these facts we see light gleaming through the dark clouds that at present environ us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full resplendent lustre."

The rebels are said to be fortifying Island No. 10, five miles below Columbus, which place they will fall back on, as high ground is found on the island which is well adapted for planting batteries to command the river. Prominent officers believe that Columbus was burnt last night.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

HOUSE.—Dawes, from the committee on elections, made a report on the petition of S. Ferguson, Beach, asking to be admitted to a seat as a representative from the 7th congressional district of Virginia. The committee append to the report a resolution that Mr. Beach is not entitled to a seat. The subject was laid over.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The Lynchburg Virginian publishes the following: A private letter, received from Centerville last night, states that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and put themselves in marching order.

Passengers who arrived on last night's train the above report is confirmed, and they also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning.

We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The following is an abstract of the tax bill reported to day: It provides for the appointment by the President of a commissioner of internal revenue at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. His office to be in the treasury department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country to be divided into collection districts, in which an assessor and collector is to be appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per gallon.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is being rapidly rebuilt, and will soon be in running order. About 40 miles of iron and cross ties have been carried off by the rebels.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 3.

A new gunboat named the Trent has recently been launched at New Orleans. A Little Rock paper says, "if Memphis had done the same thing she would not quake so often."

The Macon, (Ga.), Telegraph says:

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The New Orleans Bee says that "the federals have achieved triumphs in pursuance of a plan they never sought to conceal," and that "they have accomplished precisely what they originally published to the objects of the campaign."

These successes, the Bee thinks, will so encourage the "Yankees" that they will "bolster up a while longer the tottering fabric of their credit and commerce."

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th,
1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
10:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
4:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
10:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	6:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis.	Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.	Arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.		

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—The following is the record of interments at Oak Hill Cemetery for the month of February, 1862.

DATE	NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	L. & E.
Feb. 1	W. M. D.	Janesville	21	P G
2d Mrs Sarah Treat		"	36	P G
6th John A. Lapham		"	36	P G
8th Mrs. S. Wells		"	35	P G
10th Frank Smith		"	38	P G
10th J. A. Mills		"	23	P G
12th Mrs. T. Parker		"	32	P G
14th E. Moore		"	2	P G
16th Emma Pease		"	16	P G
20th Mrs. L. Williams		"	36	P G
22d Mrs. H. H. Williams		"	6	P G
23d John T. Gandy		"	50	P G
24th J. E. Jackson		"	11	P G
26th C. D. Frenchfield		"	26	P G
28th S. J. Belton		"	40	P G

Snow STORM.—The storm of Sunday and Monday was the severest of the season on the railroads. The 8:30 train on the Chicago and Northwestern road yesterday morning returned after going six miles, and then put on an extra engine and went into the work of clearing the track. The road was entirely blocked between this city and Shopiere, the snow lying on the track from four to seven feet deep. It was three o'clock P.M. before the engines and workmen reached Shopiere,—the track, however, was cleared in time for the afternoon up train. The regular night passenger train did not leave Chicago at all.

On the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road considerable difficulty has been encountered and trains delayed. The wagon roads in the country have been a good deal obstructed.

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.—This beautiful and instructive painting will be exhibited during this week, and no one of our readers should fail to see it. It is by far the best painting of the kind ever exhibited in Janesville. To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon there will be an exhibition at 4 o'clock. Go and see it, and our word for it, you will never regret it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Friday afternoon, Thomas Warner, a brakeman on a passenger train on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railway, fell off the train between Stoughton and Madison, and was run over by the passenger cars, and also by the locomotive of a wood train that came up soon after. He was found by those on the wood train, and was dead at that time, and horribly mangled. He was brought to Madison, and then carried to his home in Milwaukee.

He was about 24 years of age, was married and has one child about three years old. He formerly lived in Berlin, and had been acting as brakeman previous to the accident only about three weeks. Last fall, however, he was a brakeman on the same road, and then got a hand smashed by an accident. He was first missed somewhere near Madison, and it is unknown how he happened to fall from the train.

If bills on any eastern bank become unusually plenty, don't take them. No good bank will endeavor to increase its circulation in this way. The west has often been swindled in this manner, and ought to know better than to fall into the same trap again.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The house District of Columbia committee have agreed to Senator Morrill's abolition bill slightly amended. The amendment will be adopted, and the bill pressed to its passage on Wednesday. It is said to have a sure majority in both houses.

HIGH PRICES.—A merchant in Dover, near Fort Donelson, gave the following prices for goods. Corn 60 cents, tea \$4 a pound, pork 10 cents, calico 50 cents a yard, domestics 30 cents, wheat \$1.40 a bushel, flour \$10 a barrel, sugar 10 cents a pound, potatoes \$1 a bushel, 25 cents a spool for white thread, pins 15 cents a row, and coffee at no price. He says they have not seen a pound, until our army came, in eight months.

Cotton to the amount of hundreds of thousands of has fallen into our hands at Nashville. The treasury department has taken measures to have it brought to New York.

DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.—Gen. Lander died at Paw Paw, in Western Virginia, March 2d, of congestion of the brain and lungs, induced by the debilitating effects of the wound received at Ball's Bluff. He was the "bravest of the brave," and the whole country will mourn his loss.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—The Atlantic Monthly for March has come at last, brimful of good things. This number contains among its articles, "Fruits of Free Labor in the smaller Isles of the British West Indies," "Mountain Pictures," "The Use of the Rifle," a continuation of Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento," "Methods of Study in Natural History," "The Southern Cross," "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood," "The Rehabilitation of Spain," "A Raft that no Man Made," "Freeman's Hueded Days in Missouri, concluded," "Another humorous letter from Bird-of-Sawin, Esq., to Mr. H. Ross Bigelow," an article on Taxation, and the "Voyage of the Good Ship Union," done in poetry.

ALBANY HALL.—This building, which was burned in Milwaukee last Saturday, was 80 feet by 120 dimensions, and four stories in height above the basement. The billiard hall and restaurant was 40 feet by 120 in dimensions, and four stories in height. The cost of the entire building exceeded \$70,000.

A telegraph line has been completed to Nashville.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, from the Second Cavalry.

CAMP WASHBURN, MILWAUKEE, March 24, '62.

Editor's Gazette.—When I last saw you, you requested me to send you some notes from Camp. I have neglected doing so until now for the reason that the dull routine of camp life, so far from the seat of active operations, furnishes but few incidents of interest, especially to those outside; about 8 o'clock last evening, however, the camp was startled by an order for "every man who could walk to fall in and march to headquarters in double-quick time," which order was promptly obeyed, for in five minutes the regiment was formed in line in front of the colonel's quarters, every man eager to know the cause of such an unusual proceeding, and the conjectures as to its meaning, as now and then wag along the line expressed his opinion, were highly amusing. We were not long kept in suspense as to its import, for in a few minutes, Lieut. Col. Stevens appeared upon the balcony accompanied by the adjutant, W. H. Morgan, who proceeded to read the following:

[As this order comes within the prohibition of the Secretary of War, we omit it, though we cannot conceive what possible injury its publication would inflict.—Eds. GAZETTE.]

The reading of the order was listened to with intense interest, and at the close, three cheers were given with such a will as to convince one that there is a fight in the second cavalry, and you may rest assured that if this regiment ever has the opportunity, it will prove it in a more substantial manner. The reading of the order was followed by remarks from the Lieutenant colonel, in which he pledged himself to lead wherever the rest would follow, and that he would never give them the trouble to hunt for him in the hour of trial and danger; he seemed to doubt, somewhat, his ability as an orator, but he knew he could fight. Capt. Bishop, of the La Crosse Cavalry, then followed with one of his neat, well-timed, patriotic speeches, concluding with a proposition that the regiment give three cheers for the Union, the constitution and the laws, which was responded to by three times three and a large tiger. The enthusiasm was unbounded, for both officers and men having a high regard for the colonel and lieutenant colonel, and reposing all confidence in their bravery and integrity, have no greater desire than to follow them to the field. K.

WORLD'S FAIR.—The United States is formally and officially withdrawn from competition at the forthcoming international exhibition at London, and the commissioners appointed by the president are notified that their functions have ceased. We have an international exhibition at home which occupies pretty much all of our time.

Prof. Fisher, of Hamilton College, prophesied that slavery would end with the rebellion, in his Smithsonian lecture. Gerrit Smith lectured at Washington on the evening of March 1st.

DISLOYALTY AT NASHVILLE.—The reports as to the unanimous disloyalty of citizens in and about Nashville to the federal government are confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland river. It is said there is not a Union man in Nashville, or, if there is, he has not made his appearance. The chances of reconstructing the Union, with such material, are not very brilliant.

The difference between the sentiment of the people on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers is very marked. On the latter river there are many Unionists, but on the former none have been discovered.

AGGRAVATING.—A correspondent in Sibley's division of Gen. Curtis' army in pursuit of Price, writes among other things:

"To see great, lazy, butternut cusses, (Missourians) standing by their doors, and when asked why they don't shoulder their musket say—'I don't take any part in this war, is enough to aggravate a good humored saint, much more a tired, fool sore, hungry soldier, who has come a thousand miles to do the fighting they ought to do for themselves."

AN APOSTATE.—The clergyman who was arrested in Alexandria for refusing to read the prayer for the President of the United States, was formerly a resident of Chicago, where he officiated in his clerical capacity. His name is Kinsey J. Stewart.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The joint resolution introduced into the assembly by Mr. Barren, and adopted by that body, notifying the geological commissioners that their services are no longer needed, and directing the attorney general to inquire into the expediency of commencing suits against them for money they have drawn from the state treasury for pretended services, not performed, was drawn and presented by that gentleman at the instance of the joint committee on state affairs. It was not merely the offspring of Mr. Barren's own views, but expressed the opinion of the standing committee on question.

WHAT SLAVERY DOES.—Out of sixty-eight confederate prisoners taken by Captain Oliver at the Blue Springs settlement, of the city of Janesville, Missouri, only fourteen could write their names. The written vouchers for this fact are in the city, and can be exhibited. The larger proportion of the prisoners from Fort Donelson, who cannot read, is notorious. This is one of the saddest fruits of slavery, and of the character of material composing the staple of rebellion, which this war has yet revealed. A free and popular government cannot prosper with an uneducated people, and the tendency of slavery is to enshroud them in ignorance.—Chicago Tribune.

FRIEND MALLADY, I am pleased that thee has got such a fine organ in thy church." "But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were strongly opposed to having an organ in a church." "So I am," said friend Obidiah; "but then, if they will worship the Lord by machinery, I would like them to have a first-rate instrument."

VERY LAONIC.—An amusing prosecution was made on the 17th, by the officers of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment to their colonel, Wm. Sirwell. The presentation of Capt. Gillespie was: "Here we are, and here it is. This is a bulky sword, and comes from bulky fellows. Take it, and use it in a bulky manner." Colonel Sirwell's reply was: "Captain, that was a bulky speech. Let us take a bulky drink."

WANTED!—A CONVENTIONAL Dwelling House to let in the first Ward; Also, EDEGTON BRICK for sale. Inquire of J. G. DODD, Janesville.

JUST received by McKey & Bro. a large invoice of all colors Zephyr Paper, both-side, single and double. Wool all shades. Every description of Zephyr on hand. J. G. DODD, J. G. DODD.

PENMANSHIP.—POINT TO LADIES and Gentlemen for two dollars per month, either in day or evening. FEEDING. A. S. DANTZ, Penman.

JUSTICES BLANKS FOR SALE.

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Cephalic Pills CURE SICK HEADACHE CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the paroxysmal attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fall in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Remedy, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have been prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of disagreeable side results it may be considered the chief advantage.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, Holdens, Kemp & Co., proprietors.

W. TALLMAN, J. W. COLLINS
EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
successors to
Holden, Kemp & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.



Holden, Kemp & Co., 1845.

1845.

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